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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

THE REMEMBRANCER, No. II.

What Northern patriots *are, here in a glaſs we ſee,*
Such once *was brave* Virginia—*oh! ſuch for* ever be!

IN the preceding paper we recapitulated with pleaſure thoſe memorable events, which reflected a blaze of glory on Virginia, recommended her to every ſon of liberty in Europe, and highly endeared her to every ſiſter colony in America: Every Gazette trumpeted our fame, every province on the continent echoed our praiſe, and applauded our conduct, ſpirit and firmneſs; and it even reverberated from Great-Britain. Virginia was toaſted in every company as the land of liberty, and the healths of its *Burgeſſes* drank as the heroes of patriotiſm; the Northern colonies in particular were enraptured with our conduct, animated by our example, filled with the warmeſt affection for us, and attached in the moſt endearing manner to us.

As the *aſſociation for non-importation* was a meaſure they in general wiſely came into, they were tranſported with the intelligence that ſuch a judicious plan was adopted here, and ſet on foot with the zeal of a Virginian ſpirit; and from ſuch an acceſſion they expected ſignal benefit; nor will they be diſappointed if the ſame noble ſpirit which headed the front of this enterpriſe, brings up the rear with *perſeverance*; but without *perſeverance* all is loſt, and the higher we have ſoared, the greater, the more ignominious will be our fall.

The public hath often been informed with what religious punctuality the Gentlemen at the northward adhere to the aſſociation, and with what juſt ignominy they ſtigmatize thoſe *unhappy* FEW, who either refuſed to ſubſcribe the *aſſociation*, or having ſubſcribed it, baſely deviated from it. So many wiſe precautions are taken in the capital towns and cities, that it is not in the power of many to import and vend the *prohibited articles*, if they are diſpoſed to do it. The *empty ſtores* of once large importers; the numerous warehouſes replete with *prohibited goods*, ſo watched with *Argus'* eyes, and guarded with *Herculean* ſtrength, that none can vend or buy them, to the prejudice of their country: The induſtry of Ladies, the œconomy and frugality of Gentlemen of all ranks; and the viſible ſuſpenſion of Britiſh commerce, are ſtriking atteſtations of the integrity and ſtrictneſs with which they adhere to the aſſociation, and invincibly perſevere in it, and are alſo glorious monuments of their *diſintereſted patriotiſm*.

The petty colony of *Rhode Iſland*, long infamous for ſmuggling and illicit trade, having *damned itſelf to everlaſting infamy*, by refuſing to unite in the glorious aſſociation with the other colonies, numbers of the Northern merchants, fired with juſt indignation, entered into *articles* to *prohibit* their correſpondents in *Great-Britain ſhipping* goods to theſe public *vultures*, who wanted to feaſt on their *country's bowels*, or elſe thoſe merchants would deſiſt from all farther dealings with them, and ſeek new correſpondents, and form new connections, as they could not continue commerce with any who would ſupply their infatuated neighbours with *knives* to cut their *country's throat*.

This diſplays their wiſdom, and atteſts their ſpirited zeal to the common cauſe, in which they will ſucceed, or die like *noble martyrs* in the attempt.

However their pitiful adverſaries at home and abroad may aſperſe and calumniate them, with various infractions of the aſſociation, that under ſhelter thereof they may ſcreen themſelves from thoſe vollies of cenſure, which will ever be diſcharged at them by all the foes of ſlavery and oppreſſion, it is demonſtrable the Northern colonies, in general, glorioufly *perſevere*: and when a few daſtardly individuals have not *perſevered*, or *joined* the noble army of heroes, the public hath known what ſtrict wholſome diſcipline hath been adminiſtered to them. The odious names of ſome were diſperſed about in handbills, and publiſhed with infamy in the newſpapers; they were ridiculed, deſpiſed, and ſhunned as the open enemies of their country, and the diſgrace of America: While others were ſurrounded with thouſands—not of a lawleſs mob—but of diſpaſſionate, reputable characters—who forced them, by their awful preſence, and generous treatment, to ſubmit to the humiliating, ſoul mortifying PENANCE of PUBLIC RECANTATION, and ſolemn promiſe of REFORMATION, and they were glad to eſcape with ſo much lenity from the incenſed multitude, who have ſo reined their zeal with the bridle of reaſon, that the political execution of theſe *criminals* hath generally been conducted with great decorum; while ſome of the *culprits*, under the warm wing of the patriotic multitude, have been *hatched* anew into the community, and from grovelling worms were tranſformed into uſeful bees.

And do not the noble Virginians crown the firmneſs and ſpirit of their applauded RESOLUTIONS—of their *glorious aſſociation* for non-importation of Britiſh commodities with PERSEVERANCE equal to their Northern brethren? How painful is the interrogation! How *mortifying* that it ſhould be called in QUESTION! Oh! that it was uncharitable to entertain ſuch a ſuſpicion, and *groundleſs aſperſion* to anſwer the interrogation with a NEGATIVE ASSERTION!

" Virginians attend: Be worth like this approv'd,
" And ſhew you have the virtue to be mov'd:
" Oh! let your breaſts with patriot ardour riſe,
" And pant with zeal for FREEDOM's noble prize.
" For your dear country's cauſe be brave and bold,
" *Live o'er each ſcene, and be what ye behold.*"

PHILO HOMINIS.

Advertiſement.

TREASURY-OFFICE, *7th Feb.* 1770.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Public Treaſury are deſired to preſent them, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged.

It is hoped the new Emiſſion of Treaſury Notes is effectually guarded againſt Forgeries. Beſides the many Checks, which the different Devices, and the great Variety of Types afford, the particular Kind of Paper, on which the Money is impreſs'd, muſt add greatly to it's Security. In the Bills of five and two Pounds the Capital Letters T. W and in thoſe of three Pounds and twenty Shillings the letters KER are wrought in white Letters in the Paper itſelf, and may be eaſily perceived thro' the Signers Names; on' the upper Margin runs a white Chain wrought likewiſe in the Paper, and equally diſcernable; the oppoſite and lower Edge is indented to ſerve as a Tally with the Books, which will be always kept in the Office. This, added to other Precautions uſed on the Occaſion, will furniſh an almoſt infallible Criterion to diſtinguiſh the genuine from counterfeited Bills, if Forgeries ſhould be attempted, provided the Holders of the Money can be prevailed with to preſerve it from clipping, and to avoid paſting Paper on the Backs of the Notes. If they will not, I ſhall not think the Treaſury obliged to exchange other Money for defaced Bills, unleſs they happen to be injured thro' Accident.

RO: C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

NORTH CAROLINA, *November* 27, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

MY reſidence for ſome months paſt being in the ſouthern part of this province, to which your Gazettes are irregularly ſent, is the reaſon why I have not ſooner taken notice of a late political writer, who maſks himſelf under the aſſumed name of *Americanus*; this prodigy of erudition, whoe'er he is, has laid your readers under ſuch extravagant contributions of ridicule, and impoſed upon them ſuch an enormous load of ſtupidity and dulneſs, that decency and ingenuity deſpair of eradicating the impreſſions of inſignificance imprinted on their minds, by the ſplenetic effuſions of this author's brain. The firſt of theſe performances that came into the world, preſented itſelf in ſuch a ſtrut of importance, that a drachm of penetration will inſtantly diſcover it to be the offſpring of one of thoſe ſcribbling politicians who *write* inſtead of *pray*, for their daily bread. Thus, we find the firſt efforts of his pen employed in a vindication of the great defaulter, and in averting the infamy that threatened him, on being openly charged with violating the duties of his office, of abuſing the confidence of his Sovereign, who had ſo highly ranked him, and of embezzling the national treaſure. Intereſting as this charge is to the noble Lord, on whom it was fixed, and as juſtly as it appears to have been founded, yet it has been his peculiar misfortune to remain without an advocate till this deſpicable writer ſtept forth; and, to the utter ruin of that Nobleman's character, undertook to defend him. Unfortunately for him, his conduct has been repreſented in ſuch incoherent and unnatural colouring, that he is univerſally believed to be guilty, in verification of that memorable line of Mr. Pope's, that *nothing blackens like the ink of fools*.

I ſhould have been under a real concern to ſee ſuch a *pen drawn* in the cauſe of the injured Americans, for fear of ſeeing the fair and unblemiſhed portrait of conſtitutional liberty, defaced and polluted by ſuch a feeble, incorrect, and diſingenious defender.

As often as the Parliamentary tenets in the late diſputes have been wounded by the ſhafts of their own adherents, they have never ſo effectually felt the tortures of zealous nonſenſe, as ſince this writer commenced a miniſterialiſt. I ſhould take upon myſelf to examine theſe extraordinary productions, ſentiment by ſentiment, every one of which would have proved to be repugnant, either to reaſon, decency, or truth, had I not found it already done to my hand in a ſenſible and polite piece, wrote by AMERICANUS VERUS: This Gentleman has ſo obviouſly refuted every aſſertion of the few that deſerved to be noticed, and ſo minutely traced them to that ſource of *mud* (to uſe one of his words) where they were originally engendered, that it would be an inſult upon common ſenſe to ſuppoſe the moſt ignorant of your readers, proſelyted by the miniſterial doctrine of this garret politician.

This writer (for I cannot force my pen into the appellation of Gentleman) like a fiſh wife at a gin-ſhop, is determined however to have the laſt word, friſks again upon the literary theatre of your preſs, proſtitutes the ſacred page of the immortal BICKERSTAFF, converts his pure, judicious ſatires to the ſcurrilous purpoſes of Grub ſtreet abuſe, and after venting the fumes of his *taplaſh* on me, brandiſhes his pen, reinſpires himſelf with a draught of his *generous liquor*, which I ſuppoſe is *Scotch* ale, and, with the aſſurance of being univerſally acknowleged victor in the combat, informs Mr. *Americanus Verus*, that he is to expect no mercy, for that he is reſolved *not to let him get off, without yielding up his imaginary triumph*. Laugheſt thou not *Verus* to ſee this flaſhing political fribble ranſacking his lumber filled pericranium for a little ſhrewdneſs, to ſtirt at thee, and endeavouring to confute thy ſerious and manly reaſoning with the ſmoke of argumentation? By all the powers of nature thou doſt laugh, and by the ſame powers I laugh with thee!

To examine this wretched production, paragraph by paragraph, would be treating it with an undeſerved diſtinction; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with making ſome general remarks, and conſign it to the oblivion that awaits it. The principal deſign of both theſe pieces is to ſtigmatize the Lord Mayor and the Liverymen of London for accuſing Lord Holland of corruption, however juſtifiable they might be, by the records of the Exchequer, where the Paymaſters accounts ought to be annually liquidated. The mode of petitioning too is condemned by our author, in the moſt virulent manner, and the whole continent of America impliedly called a contemptible mob, an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon. Aſſertions, dictated by the flattering proſpect of court-favour, and pointed by the warm glowings of honorary rewards, or lucrative eſtabliſhments, however recommended by the elegance of language, or inge-

nuity of reaſoning, never fail to give diſguſt: How inſupportable then, muſt be the moſtification which a mind muſt feel, on ſeeing ill nature and ſtupidity coupled together in every ſentence, going hand in hand through every column, beckoning to raillery, and exciting to contempt.

Americanus then offers ſome reflections to the public on the nature of patriotiſm, which he divides into antient and modern: The latter he deſcribes as a kind of political frenzy, that ſeizes on the paſſions of the lower claſs of people in all city corporations, tranſporting them to acts of outrage and violence, from which he infers, by the plaineſt implication, that the preſent race of patriots are of that particular claſs, eſtranged from honour and loyalty. That there are mechanics in all large boroughs, who are deſtitute of principles, moderate and uninflamed, no one will deny. Such, perhaps, were the porter mob Watt Tylers, and the ſhe ſaints of Rome. But, can the fury of ſuch abandoned miſcreants, a ſet of illiterate peaſants, intoxicated with rage, be applied by any kind of compariſon, to the conduct of petitioners againſt the violation of charters,—againſt conferring ſeats in Parliament on perſons never elected,—againſt the impoſition of taxes for revenual purpoſes, on two or three millions of ſubjects, totally deſtitute of either an *actual* or *virtual* repreſentation,—againſt the trial of American treaſons before a high commiſſioned court, to be for that ſingle purpoſe erected,—and againſt a number of illegal encroachments already delineated by the inimitable Farmer's Letters, and other ingenious tracts, too numerous to recount. If ſuch a conteſt as this, between the aſſertors of conſtitutional rights, and the Miniſters of venality and corruption, tried and examined on the fixed and unvarying ordinances of the antient and eſtabliſhed monarchy;—on one ſide, the ſupreme and unlimited juriſdiction of the Britiſh Parliament, ſupported by an army of court pamphleteers, under a pecuniary patronage, arranging plauſibilities, and diſguiſing facts;—on the other, defended by the promptitude of conviction, and arguments drawn from common right, the laws of nature, and innumerable precedents;—a contention, ſanctified by the concurrence of all the ſubjects of England on the part of America, except the herd of placemen and band of penſioners; yet this writer has the audacity to reproach as modern patriots, otherwiſe ale-houſe ſenators, all thoſe who ſhall dare to lift up a complaint againſt the upright meaſures of the virtuous Miniſtry, or ſupplicate our Sovereign for his Royal and more immediate protection of his diſtant plantations.

We are left at large for his animadverſions on antient patriotiſm; no doubt but they would have been as ſhrewd as thoſe he gave us, and would only have ſerved to corroborate the evidence of one conſpicuous truth, that a ſet of dull unwieldly faculties, a little reading and a bad heart, will fix a mind *on the iſthmus of that middle ſtate*, which lies between common ſenſe and lunacy.

Americanus then denies his being a court-hireling; an aſſertion very probably true; the ſtateſmen of England are men of confeſſed diſcernment, and tho' diſpoſed perhaps to diſtribute penſions to indigent men of genius, to varniſh acts and poliſh meaſures, neglect and deſpiſe the ignorant and ſupercilious, however well diſpoſed they might be to embrace the chearful perquiſites of a daily ſuſtenance, and throw in their literary mite towards diverting the public odium from an unſkilful, arbitrary, and impolitic adminiſtration.

And let me prophecy, after thy example, *Americanus*, that in thy garret thou wilt ever continue to feed thy ſpleenful mind on thy beloved ſubject of abuſive criticiſm, from whence no kind of diſtinction will ever invite thee; there, rolled up in thy den, like Homer's ſerpent, thou mayeſt collect thy poiſons, and diſcharge them at every traveller that journeyeth on his way to the public ear, unknown, unheeded, and deſpiſed.

And now, *Americanus, I will let thee get off*, and though thou ſhouldſt again deluge the preſs, by pouring through its channels upon me all the torrents of ſcurrility and invective, ſcattering filth and ſowing abuſe, I will let thee enjoy the imaginary triumph in all the raptures of compleated revenge, for to me thy ſhafts have leaden points, unable to provoke me to any thing elſe for the future but a ſilent contempt.

H. P.

Mr. RIND,

I OBSERVE J. D. *has furniſhed you with three papers on the ſmall-pox. Upon my word, Sir, after reading the firſt, I did not imagine a ſecond would have appeared, and much leſs a third. I thought, if vanity had blinded him ſo much that he could not ſee his own foibles, he might have ſome friend that would; and from thence hoped he would be ſilent; but as that is not the caſe, your giving what follows a place in your next Gazette, will much oblige*

A CUSTOMER.

BLESS me, Mr. Rind, how unfortunate has he been, in chuſing his text; his quotations from Mr. Fielding ſays, "It is not enough that your deſigns, nay, that your actions, are intrinſically good; you muſt take care they ſhall appear ſo." Nobly ſaid, and with I could ſay it was as nobly done; but writers, like ſtory-tellers, ought to have good memories. It is amazing the doctor ſhould forget the moſt remarkable tranſaction of his life, to wit, that early in the year 1768, he ſecretly and artfully hired a houſe within half a mile of Norfolk, where he intended to carry on inoculation, to the great terror and aſtoniſhment of town and country. When detected and diſappointed in that attempt (for the landlord declared J. D. had deceived him) he privately again engaged with doctor A. C. to carry on inoculation, at his plantation, about two miles and a half from Norfolk (they intended no doubt to go ſnacks) that was alſo diſcovered, before carried into execution; but the ſtrongeſt intreaties, and at laſt threats, could not prevail on J. D. A. C. and a few aſſociates, to deſiſt from their mercenary ſcheme; they did inoculate there, and from that inoculation alone, has ſprung all the unhappy differences and animoſities, which have from that time ſubſiſted in that borough. "Was the deſign, was the action, intrinſically good, nay, did it appear ſo?" I have read his three papers, and am at a loſs to know what he would really be at; thus much plainly appears, he has ſtood trumpeter for himſelf; he has gratified his own conſummate vanity, and he has diſcovered to the world that he is a f—l.

To remark upon all he has ſaid, would take up too much room, and more time, than it deſerves; he ſets out early in the firſt paper to tell you "It is ſaid by the learned, that phyſicians ſhould follow nature;" then, with all the pomp of a firſt rate quack, "but in contagious diſeaſes, I have found nature ſo kindly condeſcending as to be guided by me;" very good nature, tractable nature, kinder to him than all the faculty. Then he goes on, "for a thouſand years have the learned been writing on the ſmall-pox; I have read their beſt books and pamphlets to the preſent year;" granted; but what follows? Why then he tells you "he never learnt any more, from them all, than what he obſerved in ſeeing it in a large family, when a youth." Surprizing genius! he muſt certainly have (in the vulgar phraſe) a very thick ſcull, or be a conjurer; but none who thoroughly knows the man, I believe, will ever ſuſpect him the latter. The next paragraph ſavours ſtrongly of infallibility, joined to conjuration; but if the world will acquit him of conjuration, I will give a remarkable inſtance of his fallibility, by and by. But to proceed: "As the method I follow in conducting my patients ſafely and ſoundly through the ſmall-pox," &c. he goes on, "it is free of errors, moſt ſimple and ſufficiently perfect. I can communicate the infection, and adminiſter the antidotes, to the moſt forward (or froward did he ſay, Mr. Printer?) cunning child, and it ſhall know nothing of the matter." If this is not conjuration or legerdemain, I don't know what is. Neither Hippocrates, Galen, the great Boerhaave, nor any other phyſician ever pretended to this art; a century ago it would have been near a hanging matter. Then he writes like a divine; he talks of "ethics (a plaguy hard word) which youth read at college;" very *a propos* indeed; then he ſays "the greateſt regard is to be had to the whole community;" this is a clincher; "regard is to be had to a greater number of individuals, in preference to a ſmaller; moſt excellent; "regard is to be had to any individual of the community, if no other is to be injured by it." This makes me bluſh; am really ſorry to ſee the doctor take ſo much pains to expoſe himſelf; how far this quadrates with what is poſitively aſſerted in the beginning of this paper (a rugged truth) ſhall leave the impartial reader to determine.

Many paragraphs follow in the firſt paper, which are too cold and inſipid to take any notice of, ſuch as telling you "there are kinds of care above the knowledge of nurſes, negligent ſtudents of medicine, &c. curious calculations of accumulation and ſucceſſion of infection, with his one, two, &c. (his muſical genius muſt have been at his elbow then) how to diſtinguiſh the ſmall-pox from the crawcraws and chicken pox (why not the trotting pock too?) when the ſmall-pox is preſent, and when it is not." Now comes in a proper place, for the remarkable caſe hinted at above, of the doctor's fallibility, or ſomething worſe, having firſt aſſured the reader that I have it from undoubted authority: One William —— in Norfolk, had the true ſmall-pox all out ſeveral days, without knowing what was the matter (no ſmall-pox being then in Norfolk); he looked upon it to be a common outſtriking; J. D. when called on, to give his opinion, with ſome others of the profeſſion, ſaid he had his reaſons for thinking it not the ſmall-pox; when two other Gentlemen of the faculty pronounced it poſitively to be the true ſmall-pox. In conſequence of their juſt opinions, the man was removed to the peſt-houſe, out of town, and the infallible J. D. three days afterwards, went out privately (for he was not employed) and took matter from the puſtules then ripe. What conſtruction ought to be put on the doctor's conduct, on this occaſion? Let it ſuffice to aſk this modeſt queſtion, does it coincide with his motto?

In the beginning of the ſecond paper, he ſays if you approach near enough to the infecting ſubſtance of the ſmall-pox, you will certainly catch it (or words to this effect) and if you keep far enough off, there is no danger. "The contagion is likewiſe comparatively tardy; the people of Virginia are ſenſible of this; to thoſe two circumſtances it is chiefly owing, that the ſmall-pox has not ſpread generally through the colony before this time;" the Virginians are much obliged to him for the compliment; a very great diſcovery indeed; a little farther on, "the infection of the ſmall-pox is not ſo eaſily taken as people generally imagine. Note well, I ſay this to eaſe their minds only, not to leſſen their care." This ſlummery will not do; it makes a poor amends for frightening and alarming the people, in the manner he did, in and near Norfolk. How vain then is the next paragraph? "From Dr. Baker, the King's phyſicians and ſurgeons, Sir John Pringle, Mr. Sutton, Baron Dimſdale, &c. and from obſervations on inoculation, juſt publiſhed at London, I find reaſon to believe that the rationale of mitigating this moſt tractable diſtemper, is not rightly underſtood." Mr. Rind, your Gazettes are ſometimes tranſmitted to England; let us ſuppoſe that, containing the doctor's ſecond piece, to fall into the hands of one, or more, of the above Gentlemen (who have inoculated more thouſands than J. D. ever did ſcores) would they not be aſtoniſhed to ſee themſelves ſo roundly cenſured by a pettifogger in Virginia? Would they impute it to his ignorance, or his impudence? To both I believe, Sir. A ſimple queſtion, I think, naturally occurs here; who is this J. D? From whence came he? It is ſaid he packed up his awls, and trotted from Glouceſter to Peterſburg (with his trotting pock in his bags) from thence he jogged down to Williamſburg, and from Williamſburg (big with expectations) came to Norfolk in a gallop; how matters have fallen out ſince, the preſent ſtate of his finances can beſt teſtify. Paſſing over a paragraph or two, which are only a continuation of his puffing, he then ſays, "about the year 1760, ſome ſuch thoughts as the following occurred to my mind: If every man, woman and child, were put through the ſmall pox, and all the ſmall pox matter afterwards compleatly deſtroyed, would the diſeaſe be extirpated for ever? Or would it in time be generated anew? &c. This was a very pretty fancy that popped into the doctor's head; this puzzling query, "he imagines, is deciſively ſolvible." Don't ſmile, Mr. Rind, for the doctor, in the ſubſequent paragraph, ſeems to be in great tribulation; "a phyſician, of England, from motives of humanity, inclines to have the ſmall-pox extirpated, and that the eighteenth century ſhould have the glory of doing it: Ah! ſhall I wiſh, from motives of humanity likewiſe, that it may never be extirpated. Can we ſpare it?" No, no, no. What will become of me and my knowledge? "Our moſt efficacious medicines are few (ſays the doctor) they are chiefly taken from the poiſons of the mineral, the vegetable and animal kingdoms; this animal poiſon I ſpeak of is excelled by none of them, in ſcouring the whole of the human conſtitution, the nerves not excepted." I muſt ſtop here a little, or laugh I muſt; I mean at what follows: "That it gives the males a more manly vigour, and the females a more lively bloom;" for, to tell the truth, I don't underſtand how it ſcours the human conſtitution, the nerves not excepted. I can only gueſs it muſt be a fine animal ſoap, to ſcour and cleanſe all the little tender parts of generation ſo cleverly. In the latter part of the paragraph, "Virginians, who might be ſaved to the ſtate, die of the ſmall-pox, at home and abroad;" becauſe (I beg pardon for filling up the blank) they will not allow the doctor to inoculate them. Having traced him almoſt to the end of his ſecond paper, where what follows in that, and the third paper, being only a repetition of his vain boaſting, ſhall now take my leave, and make this bargain; if he won't tire the public with any more of his papers on the ſmall-pox, I ſhall not with any more remarks, and then I'm ſure the readers of your Gazette will be much obliged to both.

To criticiſe upon nonſenſe, is folly.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 15.

Among the paſſengers who came in Capt. Eſten, were, Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield, Bart. Robert Clifton, Eſq; and his Lady, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker.

Mr. RIND, *Williamsburg, Feb.* 13, 1770.

AS the following extract from a letter, very lately received by a Gentleman of this place, may throw ſome light upon and do ſome juſtice to two very different characters, be pleaſed to allow it to be inſerted in your next paper.—Your friend and ſervant,

A CUSTOMER.

"LONDON, *Nov.* 10, 1769.

——I AM obliged to you for the Reſolves and Virginia Gazettes. I have no doubt but our Miniſtry will be obliged to repeal the late *infamous* acts at the meeting of the Parliament, which they might have done with a better grace than they now can; but 'tis often the caſe of ſome people, when they have done wrong, to perſiſt in their error.—I am heartily glad there is an aſſociation on foot in the colonies, muſt ſay I wiſh it was more general in Virginia than I fear it is.—When there is any thing publiſhed worth reading, ſhall be glad to ſend it you, tho' at preſent we have little elſe but ribaldry and abuſe: No doubt you have heard me condemned as one of the ſigners of an addreſs preſented to his Majeſty againſt riots and inſurrections in this capital, which has been ſeverely tortured by ſome of our *new ordained Patriots* here, and ſent over to inflame the minds of the people in Virginia, or *rather to ſerve other purpoſes*. My accuſers well knew that I would not have ſigned it if there had been any thing in it relative to America. *This they were aſſured in my own houſe.—I think the Doctor's denying his writing the letter publiſhed in the Gazette was as mean as the doing it.*—I lodge my appeal with the impartial, and I hope I ſhall ſtand acquitted at the bar of reaſon of any bad intention towards a country, to which I am ſo much obliged, and where my all is at ſtake."

☞ *We have had no arrivals ſince our laſt, nor any mail from the northward, which we hope will apologize for the barrenneſs of this paper.*

To be SOLD *at* Peterſburg, *on* Wedneſday *the 7th day of* March, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, to the higheſt bidder,*

ONE HUNDRED fine *Virginia* born

SLAVES.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, 5 *per cent.* diſcount for ready money. Gentlemen merchants notes payable in the *April* General Court will be taken as payment, and the above diſcount to be allowed. LEWIS BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 15, 1770.

HAVING now imported another large and freſh aſſortment of white, oznabrug, and coloured *Scotch* THREADS of all ſorts, which I diſpoſe of, wholeſale and retail, on very reaſonable terms, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. *Jerman Baker*, Store-keepers may be ſupplied with any quantity, as low as they can import them.

JACOB ALLAN.

N. B. In a few months I ſhall have a ſtocking-weaver in from *Britain*. All thoſe who are pleaſed to have work of that kind done, ſhall have it well and expeditiouſly. 1

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the 15th day of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day,*

TWO valuable tracts of land belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Anderſon Stith*, deceaſed; one of the tracts lies on the rivers *Dan* and *Hyco*, in *Halifax* county, and contains 1000 acres, and the other lies on *Coleman*'s creek, in the ſame county, and contains about the ſame quantity. And on *Tueſday* the 10th of *April* next, will be ſold at *Prince George* court-houſe, being court day, a tract of well timbered land, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, containing about 109 acres, lying in the ſaid county of *Prince George*, about four miles from *James* river, near the land of Mr. *Pinckard*. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, on the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 15th of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day,*

A TRACT of land lying on the head of *Graſſy Creek*, in the county of *Halifax*, containing about 1000 acres, which belonged to Maj. *Harry Gaines*, of the county of *King William*, deceaſed. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, paying intereſt after the end of the firſt year, and giving bond and good ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſquire, deceaſed.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Richmond *town, on* Tueſday *the 20th inſtant, purſuant to a decree of the worſhipful court of* Cumberland *county,*

SEVEN likely Virginia ſlaves, formerly the property of *John Raine*, Gentleman. One half the money to be paid on the firſt day of *May* next, and the other half in twelve months, giving bond and good ſecurity.

Feb. 5, 1770. THOMAS PROSSER.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 7, 1770.

WHEREAS I intend to leave this colony immediately after the enſuing *April* court; I ſhall eſteem it as a favour, if all thoſe who are indebted to me, will diſcharge their reſpective balances by that time, as their not being punctual may render it inconvenient for me to proſecute my intention, which will be a very great diſappointment to me. My buſineſs will be carried on in my abſence, by a perſon well qualified for it, and I hope all my former cuſtomers will continue to favour me with their orders. ELDRED FISHER,

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WANTED a Journeyman TAILOR, who if he underſtands his buſineſs well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Urbanna, Feb. 1, 1770. JOHN CRAINE.

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. *William Wills*, ſurgeon late of *Richmond* town, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known, that proper methods may be taken to have them paid. All thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts, or ſuits will be brought without further notice. *Feb.* 6, 1770.

On Tueſday *the 20th inſtant will be rented, at Mr.* James Vaughan*'s, in* Richmond *town*,

THE houſes and lots where Dr. *William Wills* lately lived; alſo 200 acres of land, with a plantation, within two miles of *Richmond*; and at the ſame time and place will be hired out, twelve Negro ſlaves; alſo will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils; alſo the houſhold and kitchen furniture. The terms to be agreed on at the day of ſale, by

THOMAS PROSSER, } Exrs.
TURNER SOUTHALL, }

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, living in* Princeſs Anne *county, or by Captain* William Calvert, *in* Norfolk,

ABOUT 30 or 40 tons of LIGNUM VITÆ, from 4 to 18 inches diameter.

SAMUEL TENANT.

RICHMOND county, *January* 29, 1770.

THE commanding officers of the militia of the middle diſtrict, are requeſted to appoint the general muſters for their reſpective counties on the following days, *viz.*

Middleſex,	Wedneſday,	March 7.
Glouceſter,	Friday	9.
York,	Monday	12.
Elizabeth City,	Wedneſday	14.
Warwick,	Friday	16.
Williamſburg,	Monday	19.
James City,	Wedneſday	21.
Charles City,	Friday	23.
Henrico,	Tueſday	27.
New-Kent,	Friday	30.
King William,	Monday	April 2.
King & Queen,	Wedneſday	4.
Eſſex,	Wedneſday	11.
Caroline,	Friday	13.
Spotſylvania,	Monday	16.
Orange,	Thurſday	19.
Louiſa,	Monday	23.
Goochland,	Thurſday	26.
Hanover,	Monday	30.

When it is deſired that all the officers commanding companies will have their men accoutred according to law, at the places of exerciſe; and that they will be provided with proper returns, whereby I may be enabled to make a juſt report of the ſtrength of the whole to his Excellency the Governor.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, A. G. M. D.

KING GEORGE, *February* 6, 1770.

THE circumſtances of the diſpute between the Executors of the late Col. *John Champe* and Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, were, I believed, ſo generally known, that, conſcious of having done nothing but what was juſt, and altogether free from a ſpirit of perſecution, I contented myſelf under his frequent and public reproaches, not indeed from a ſuppoſition that he might repent, and do me juſtice, but from a belief that his character was well known, even to a proverb. This kind of diſregard I thought ever to have preſerved; but his advertiſement of *January* the 8th laſt, in Mr. *Rind*'s Gazette of the 18th of the ſame month, has made me break my reſolution, and requeſt the public ear to as ſhort a contradiction as poſſible of what he has unjuſtly accuſed me in that and other advertiſements. That of *September* 24, 1767, contains ſo many, that, to enumerate them, would require room for much the greateſt part of it: A few inſtances will do. He blames me for multiplying ſuits, which were no doubt neceſſary, in the preſent times, for unkennelling the fox, which, however, he might have prevented, and I believe it had been to his advantage. There, indeed, he confeſſes that he concealed the Negroes, which was an acknowledgment I did not expect; but he ſhould have added, that he ſent them out of the colony, and afterwards, by miſrepreſentation, got my execution ſtopped, without being obliged to give me any ſecurity for my property, conſiſting to a great value in Negroes, now expoſed to unnatural riſque, at any rate, to that of being longer expoſed, under him, to hardſhip and barbarity. Thus, the chance of loſing became very great, and even now (owing in ſome meaſure to this circumſtance) my demand is far from being ſatisfied; add to this, the uncommon hardſhip of being obliged to account for what I gained on the ſales of Negroes, which I had purchaſed as a common bidder, at places where the ſales were made at his particular deſire. In that ſame *September* 24, he makes me break engagements I never made, rave when quite cool, inſult the ſheriff, ſwear, like himſelf, without provocation, and, in ſhort, do many things which might well enough become him, but of which I think no man ever had, nor I hope ever ſhall have reaſon to accuſe me. Were I to make uſe of ſuch ſtrong figures as he does in that what d'ye call it of *September* 24, I might reconcile the greateſt contradictions, and even ſay that Mr. *Benjamin Grymes* is a man of modeſty and truth. Now for his laſt advertiſement, the cauſe of this addreſs, there he is once more at confeſſion that I purchaſed the furnace legally, I ſuppoſe, for he does not ſay to the contrary, yet he ſtill keeps me (illegally) from poſſeſſing it, either from the timidity of officers, or from ſome defect in our laws, which, it would ſeem, cannot put a man into poſſeſſion of what he has fairly purchaſed, and in my caſe, at a very dear rate too. But here comes the ſecret: He ſays I ſold it to him. When Mr. *Grymes*? Where, Sir, did I ſell it to you? What did I get for it? Who is to pay me? What, no writings between us about a matter of ſo much conſequence? Eſpecially when you know I would not take your word for a ſhilling: The tale tells badly. He ſays he has it under hand. I challenge him to produce any letter of mine, in which there is any thing more (by any poſſible interpretation) than an offer, provided he would give me ſuch ſecurity as I ſhould like for fulfilling the terms to be agreed on. This he amuſed me with, but never produced. Indeed I imagine it was now out of his power; for confirmation of which, ſee his letter of the 29th of *September*, 1769, annexed, and copied exactly from the original. Since then nothing has paſſed between us about the furnace, except one letter of *October* 2, to which I never made any anſwer. From this account of this bargain he ſays I made, and from the letter already referred to, I think it appears plainly, that, unleſs a man is bound by making an offer of any thing which is not accepted on the terms offered, I cannot be ſaid to have ſold the furnace to Mr. *Grymes*. But as this is an appeal to the unprejudiced, I leave it to them to determine how far I may be juſtly blamed, and how much I have been blamed unjuſtly. WILLIAM CHAMPE.

Mr. GRYMES's letter referred to.

Col. *Wm. Champe*, *Sept.* 29, 1769.

SIR,

THE expreſs returned only laſt night from Col. *Thornton*, and as I promiſed you ſhould hear from me immediately, I now ſend my ſon with this, to whom I have given Col. *Thornton*'s letter to Mr. *Holladay* and myſelf, which he will give you a ſight of, upon honour not to communicate the contents to any one. You will plainly ſee the inconſiſtencies between theſe and former letters, laid before you; alſo the tranſactions laſt *April* Court, in regard to your motion, when Col. *Pendleton* plead Col. *Thornton*'s privilege, and Col. *Taylor* had the direction of that affair. If you peruſe the letters, I am to be chargeable, but to convince the world of the miſtake, I ſhall be ready to move off on notice. You will ſee I am enjoined to call a meeting, but on comparing the two letters, you will find what dependence there is, ſo that you can determine whether to truſt to ſuch a chance, or procure a tenant, or look out for a market for the works. I ſhould be glad to know if you will rent the furnace to my ſon, to work up the ſtock we have provided, as it will be attended with great expence to move it to *Maryland*. We have not been able to get men to do the needful yet, about making a wheel, putting in a hearth, repairing houſes, &c. that the place is like a wreck. I wiſh you could ſee it. Being now entirely deſerted by my pretended friends, I am at liberty to try to get ſecurity; but part of a ſentence in Col. *Thornton*'s letter to me, ſeems to forbid it, ſo that I am in doubt what ſteps to take, and muſt remain ſo until I hear from you. I had rather rent to blow up this ſtock, than aſk any perſon to be my ſon's ſecurity, leſt I ſhould be refuſed, or cenſured by my creditors. I have done every thing, on my part, to do juſtice to all my creditors, which I hope they will own for my peace ſake; and as I think you cannot reproach me juſtly, I hope you will be ſilent on that head, and not mention the indiſcretion of others, who may ſhortly have more to anſwer for than the loſs of my eſtate. I am your humble ſervant,

B. GRYMES.

CUMBERLAND, *January* 25, 1770.

RUN away from my plantation, in this county, JACK and JOSHUA, two likely young fellows, about 22 years old each. *Jack* is a ſtout black fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſpeaks remarkably quick, and his whiſkers grow down his face. *Joſhua* is about the ſame height of *Jack*, but not ſo thick, has a deceitful ſmile when he ſpeaks, and has a wen over one of his eyes. They are cloathed in the uſual manner for Negroes, but it is probable they will change their cloaths, as they are cunning and of a roguiſh diſpoſition. I expect they will make towards *Norfolk*, and the lower parts of *Carolina*, as they were brought from there a few years ago, when I purchaſed them. Whoever brings me the ſaid runaways, or ſecures them in ſome priſon, ſo that I may get them, ſhall, for ſo doing, be amply rewarded, by

JOHN MAYO.

The Right Honourable NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

To the ſeveral SHERIFFS, *and other perſons herein concerned.*

WHEREAS the officers of his Majeſty's revenue of quit-rents have repreſented that many of the Sheriffs who had the collection thereof, have neglected to come and ſettle their accounts with the Auditor, or to pay and diſcharge their Balances to the Receiver General, by which many conſiderable ſums are now in arrear, and due to that revenue. I do therefore, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, and in his Majeſty's name, hereby ſtrictly charge and command the ſeveral perſons hereafter pointed out for ſuch neglects, and all others for them concerned, to come in before the laſt of March, and ſettle with the Auditor, as alſo to pay and diſcharge the ſums due from them to the ſaid Receiver General, at Williamſburg, or they may depend on having their bonds proſecuted by the Attorney General immediately: And to that end, the clerks of the ſeveral counties are hereby commanded to bring in, or ſafely convey, to his Majeſty's Attorney General, all the bonds of ſuch Sheriffs for the years they are deficient, as ſpecified below (except for thoſe years marked †, for which judgments are already obtained) and in caſe any of the ſaid Sheriffs, or their ſecurities, are now dead, to certify to the ſaid Attorney General, the names of the heirs, executors, or adminſtrators, of ſuch perſons, that they may be called into court to anſwer for thoſe ſo deceaſed.

A liſt of the deficient SHERIFFS.

† Accomack,	1763	Charles Stokeley.
Do.	1766	Covinton Corbin.
Do.	1767	
Albemarle,	1764	Moſias Jones.
Do.	1767	John Fry.
Do.	1768	Nicholas Lewis.
Auguſta,	1766	Andrew Lewis.
Do.	1767	
†† Bedford,	1766	Samuel Hairſtone.
Do.	1767	
Do.	1768	Richard Stith.
Do.	1754	Joſeph Ray.
††† Brunſwick,	1761	Thomas Twitty.
Do.	1762	
Buckingham,	1765	Robert Bolling, jun.
Do.	1766	
† Do.	1767	John Fearn.
Do.	1768	Benjamin Howard.
Caroline,	1762	John Sutton.
Do.	1766	Anthony Thornton.
Do.	1767	William Tyler.
Do.	1768	
Charles City,	1768	Philip P. Edmondſon.
† Charlotte,	1767	James Taylor.
Do.	1768	
Dinwiddie,	1766	John Jones.
Goochland,	1768	John Bolling.
Hanover,	1768	Samuel Overton.
† Henrico,	1767	Benjamin Duvall.
Do.	1768	
† Halifax,	1754	James Terry.
Do.	1757	Hugh Moore.
Do.	1763	Thomas Cobbs.
†† Do.	1767	William Hoſkins.
Do.	1768	
James City,	1767	William Norvel.
Do.	1768	
Iſle of Wight,	1768	Nicholas Parker.
† King William,	1763	Thomas Chamberlayne.
Do.	1768	John Quarles.
Louiſa,	1765	William Johnſon.
Do.	1766	William Smith.
Do.	1767	Thomas Ballard Smith.
Do.	1768	
Lunenburg,	1766	Joſeph Williams.
Do.	1768	Daniel Claiborne.
New Kent,	1767	Francis Foſter.
Do.	1768	George Webb.
Orange,	1768	Richard Thomas.
Prince George,	1768	Alexander Morriſon.
Pittſylvania,	1767	Benjamin Lankford.
Do.	1768	
Southampton,	1768	Charles Coſby.
Spotſylvania,	1767	Joſeph Brock.
Surry,	1751	Lemuel Cocke.
Do.	1752	
Suſſex,	1764	Lawrence Gibbons.
Do.	1767	Michael Bleau.
Do.	1768	
Warwick,	1768	William Langhorne.
York,	1765	Anthony Robinſon.
Do.	1766	
Do.	1767	Thomas Chiſman.
Do.	1768	

And whereas it has been repreſented by the Auditor, that great inconvenience attends the ſettlement of the rent-rolls with the Collectors, by their ſeparately accounting for the lands in their reſpective precincts. It is further ordered that for the future, the High Sheriff, his Deputy or Deputies in each county, do, on or about the laſt of May, in every year, attend at the Auditor's office with two copies of the rent roll of their county, alphabetically digeſted, that a final ſettlement of the whole county may at once be compleated; and in order to effect this, and prevent the like inconveniences in future, no ſuch partial ſettlements will be admitted by the Auditor.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a late act of Aſſembly, on* Wedneſday *the 21ſt of* February, *on the premiſes,*

THE manor PLANTATION of the late *John Robinſon*, Eſq; where Mrs. *Robinſon* now lives, on *Mattapony* river, in *King & Queen* county, and the LANDS thereto adjoining, and in the neighbourhood belonging to the eſtate, containing about 4000 acres, with the ſtocks, tools, crops of corn and fodder thereon. The manor plantation is beautifully ſituated, commanding a fine view of the river and marſhes for many miles; there are on it a large genteel two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms and a large paſſage on a floor, and every convenient out-houſe in good order, and a large falling garden incloſed with a good brick wall. Alſo a very good geered water griſt mill, and a fine marſh adjoining ſufficient to ſupport 500 head of cattle.

On the river, juſt above the ſaid plantation, is another plantation, on which *Turner*'s warehouſes are, pleaſantly ſituated, and has on it a good dwelling-houſe with two rooms on a floor, and ſeveral out-houſes in tenantable repair. The whole land ſuits for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, and will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, upwards of eighty SLAVES, among which are two coachmen, the houſe ſervants, two carpenters, and ſundry valuable ſlaves. A year's credit will be allowed for all ſums above Twenty Shillings, on giving bond and ſecurity to

EDMUND PENDLETON, &
2 PETER LYONS.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 5, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make ſpeedy payments, as I purpoſe leaving the colony in a few weeks; and thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known, and they will be inſtantly paid. Such as cannot diſcharge their accounts at this time, it is expected will ſettle as ſoon as may be convenient, with my attornies Dr. *George Riddell*, of *York* town, or Meſſ. *Aitcheſon, & Parker*, of *Norfolk*.

2 JOHN RIDDELL.

January 29, 1770

RUN away from the ſhip *Theodorick*, a ſailer named *James Adams*; he is abont 5 feet 10 inches high, has a blooming countenance, and ſmooth face, ſpeaks broad, inclining to the Yorkſhire dialect. Whoever will deliver him at *Broadway*'s, in *Appamatox*, on board ſaid ſhip, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and what the law allows. As he is a ſervant, it's hoped this will prevent all maſters of ſhips from carrying him off, as whoever conveys him away may expect to be proſecuted according to law by HUGH WYLIE.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 3, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *November* laſt, a Negro fellow named BRISTOL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, thick lipped, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth marked with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, ſome *French* and *Spaniſh*. He was ſeen laſt month at *Richmond*, calling himſelf *Tom*, paſſing for a freeman, and may go out of the country as ſuch. Any perſon who will ſecure him, ſo that I can get him, ſhall be paid Forty Shillings more than the law allows; and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the country, as he may impoſe on them by ſaying he is free

tf. MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

TAKEN up on *Crooked Run*, in *Lunenburg* county, a flea-bitten mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a ſwitch tail, hanging mane, and branded on the near buttock T. The owner may have her by applying to ROBERT CHAPPELL.

PETERSBURG, *February* 10, 1770.

STOLEN from on board the *Peggy*'s flat, lying at *Peterſburg*, the 6th inſt. the following tobacco notes.

	Numb.	Nett,	
As *Blandford*,	534	1138	*James Shelton.*
	1236	1142	ditto.
	1237	1194	ditto.
	783	1120	*John Freeman.*
	1313	1114	ditto.
	349	1120	ditto.
Robert Belling's,	861	1089	*Joſeph Royſter.*
John Bolling's,	470	1220	*Abraham Sablett.*
	604	1105	*Jacob M'Gehee.*
	105	1021	*Ja. Muday*'s eſtate.

Whoever returns the above notes to Mr. *Richard Baker* in *Peterſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive forty ſhillings, and no queſtions aſked. If they are offered for ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, as the tobacco will not be delivered for them.

WILLIAM ASHBURN.

To be SOLD, *with the conſent of my truſtees, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 26th day of* February *next,*

ABOUT eighteen VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

Credit will be given for twelve months, the purchaſers entering into bond with ſufficient ſecurity.

tdf. HENRY PEYTON.

THE executors of Colonel *Carter*, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice, that the lands upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, appertaining to that

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TAKEN up in *Henrico*, a black ſteer, marked with a crop and ſwallow fork in the left, and a crop andhalf crop and ſlit in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS.

JESSE SMITH.

TAKEN up in *Henrico*, a black ſteer, marked with a crop and ſwallow fork in the left, and a crop andhalf crop and ſlit in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS.

JESSE SMITH.

TAKEN up, ſome time laſt ſummer was twelve months, two horſes, one a bay, about 4 feet 10 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I F; the other an iron grey, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the off buttock LP in a piece. The owners may have them on applying to the ſubſcriber at *Aylett*'s Warehouſe, *King William* county, and paying charges. Poſted and appraiſed, the bay to 4l. and the grey to 5l.

BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

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